His light shines on me from above, His low voice speaks within— The patience of immortal love Outwearying mortal sin.

Not mindless of the growing years Of care and loss and pain, My eyes are wet with thankful tears For blessings which remain.

If dim the gold of has growing years I will not count it dross, Nor turn from treasures stil my own To sigh for lack and loss.

The years no charm from Nature take; As sweet her vote s call, As beautiful her mornings break, As fair her evenings full.

Love watches o'er my quiet ways, King voices speak my name, And lips that find it hard to praise Are slow, at least to blame,

How kushed the hiss of party hate, The clamor of the throng! How old, harsh voices of debate Flowinto rhythmic song!

Methinks the spirit's temper grows Too soft in this still air. Somewhat the restful heart foregoes Of needed watch and prayer.

Better than self-indulgent years The outflung heart of youth, Than pleasant songs in idle ears The tumult of the truth.

Rest for the weary hands is good, And love for hearts that pine, But let the manly habitude Of apright souls be mine.

Let winds that blow from heaven refresh, Dear Lord, the lauguid air; And let the weakness of the flesh Thy strength of spirit share.

And, if the eye must full of light, The ear forget to hear,
Make clearer still the spirit's sight,
More fine the inward ear!

Be near me in mine hours of need
To soothe, or cheer, or warn.
And down these slopes of sunset lead
As up the hills of mora!
—Atlantic Monthly.

Miscellany.

Josh Billings Under Oath.

Jose Billings being duly sworn, testifys

Eight wont go into 6 and hav mutch ov enny thing left over. Menny a yung fel-low haz found out this sum in arithme-ticks bi trieing tew git a number 8 foot into a number 6 boot. Virteu, in one respekt, is like munny. That which we hav tew work the hardesst

for sticks tew us the best.

I hav often herd tha e waz men who hew more than they could tell, but i never met one. I hav often mes thoze who could tell a grate deal more than they did kno, and waz willing tew sware to it

Hope haz made a grate menny blunders, but there iz one thing about her that i al-wus did like—she means weil. Sum people are good simply bekauze they are tew lazy to be wicked, and others, bekause they hant got a good chance.

Thare iz one thing that i am not only

certain, but proud ov—there iz more peo-ple in this world who hav changed from In munny, interest pholiows the princi-pal; in morals, principle often phollows

Yu will notis one thing-the devil seldum offers tew go into partnership with a bizzy man, but you will often see him offer tew jine the lazy man, and furnish all the I dont kno, after all, but it iz jist about

az well tew git abuv yure bizzness as it iz tew hav yure bizzness git abuv yu. "In time ov peace prepare for war." This iz the way sum familys liv all the

wants tew bet hiz "bottom dollar," yu kan make up yure mind that that is the size of The devil iz the only individual on reckord who iz sed not tew possess a single

There iz nothing that a man will git so sik ov az too mutch mollassis. hiz youth, however mutch he may shake them oph, will often call on him thru life, and seek tew renew hiz acquaintance. Every man haz hiz photlys, but there iz this difference—in the poor man they look like crimes, while in the ritch man, they only appear tew be exsentricitys.

age inkreases us in wisdom, and also in rumatism. I kno lots ov pholks who are pius jist bekause they waz born so. They kant tell when they got religion, and, if they should looze it, they wouldn't kno it.

We never outgro our phollys—we only

Thare iz this difference between charity and a gift-charity cums from the heart; a gift from the pocket. Coquets are generally too silly to be

very wicked.

There iz full az menny pholks in this

it iz tew be born naked, and it iz no more

the gospel tew them at half price. Enny sinner who iz anxious tew git hiz religion

Bound to Do a Full Day's Work.

MR. M., of Oxford, don't object to having a hired man do a full day's work, at least, so we should judge from the following story: A short time ago a man went to his place for work. Mr. M. set him to plowing round a forty acre field. After he had plowed faithfully all day, until the sun was about half an hour high, he expressed his opinion that it was about time

you might like me to split wood till break-

Wyandot

County

Republican.

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DEALINGS WITH MAD DOGS.

covered running about the streets at the West End of London. Of course the west End of London. Of course the alarm and excitement spread, and a crowd of men and boys followed it. A butcher was standing at the door of his shop when the rabid beast entered the street, and the man as he stood there was EVERY one will admit there are few subjects which possess a more terrible fasci-nation than that of hydrophobia. From the awful nature of the disease, and the capricious and uncertain manner in which it assails its victims, it is invested with right in the track. The crowd shouted to him to get out of the way; but in lieu of doing so, the butcher coolly detached his other ill which man can suffer. I do not mean to touch upon the medical and scientific theories or treatment of canine madness. Such themes are above me. Nor would the reader, probably, be greatly en lightened were I to do so, seeing that until very recently a large section of the scientific world artists. steel "-an implement with which every reader is familiar in the larger size which it takes when for professional and not domestic use—from his apron, and planted himself in the center of the pathway. Snapping viciously, with whitened jaws, at everything near, the dog came on, and when close to the butcher, sprang at him tific world entirely disputed the existence of hydrophobia at all, or, at any rate, the to seize him; but as he opened his savage teeth the man stepped forward, and, holdpossibility of its being communicated to human beings. Nor shall I dwell upon symptoms which declare the dog to be af-fected, or attempt—unless I mention them ing his weapon with a firm grip, drove the steel right down the brute's throat al-most to the hilt. His fingers were, of accidentally—in any way to describe them. All I propose to do is to tell two or three course, close to the fatal fangs; but these were harmless now, for the dog fell dead anecdotes of men who have been called to contront mad snimals of the dog kind. at his feet. There are many men who would rather have faced a line of bayonets than have done such a deed as this; and many a man has been praised to the skies and rewarded for a less courageous act. First let me tell the reader that the most minutely detailed and interesting narrative of the whole kind is the death of the Duke of Richmond, in Canada, from the bite of Without breaking my resolution of not entering upon the medical questions connected with hydrophobia, I may allude to the agonizing uncertainty which haunts a person who is bitten by a mad dog. Of a rabid fox. He may read the story in most anecdote-books, and shocking enough he will find it; but, terrible as it may be, it is also a noble record of heroic endur-ance of a dreadful calamity.

A great deal of good was done, despite the unpopularity of the measures, by the dog tax of a few years back, and by the late Sir Richard Mayne's order to the police to seize all stray dogs whatever. In the summer when that order was given nearly fifteen thousand does were so seized, and London escaped, for the first serzed, and London scaled, for his time in my memory, without a single death from hydrophobia. A plain man like my-self looks at results, which are generally more convincing than theories.

It is very difficult in the earlier stages to

know whether a dog be mad or not; but in all cases of doubt kill the poor thing at once; it may save him much suffering, and you from the harrowing reflection that some human being has been bitten through your neglect. Madness is not always traceable to a dog having been bitten; it sometimes comes on spontaneously. A friend of mine once owned a favorite terries which had recently littered

the other hand, I have also known a very

alight puncture from a dog not suspected to be rabid, bring on the most deadly mad-

presented some very ugly symptoms, but menaced, I fancied, the worst results. He

used water only; he kept a constantly

saturated pad of linen on the bite, and he got quite well. But the value of such ev-

strange in its aspect and movements; fifty

yards further on he encountered two men

was broken to pieces. His neck was broken; inflammation set in, and all thought his end was come. To the sur-

prise of all, in a few days he began to mend. He was shortly after removed to

his stepfather's house, where he still re-

he resolved to learn to write with his mouth. He accomplished this, and, as he says in a letter to Mr. J. K. Nutting, he

buzz about his face. He holds a leafy twig in his mouth, however, and manages

five puppies and, as she was kept constantly in his garden, she could not possibly have been bitten for some considerable time. But she suddenly displayed unmistakable symptoms of mad-ness, and ran up and down the garden with saliva flying from her jaws, and her with saliva flying from her jaws, and her head twitching from side to side, as the heads of all mad dogs do. This arises from the convulsive action of the muscles of the throat and neck, which invariably characterizes hydrophobla—in human beings, unhappily, as well as in quadrupeds—and the imitation of which makes poisoning by strychnine so painful to endure, and so horrific to see. Luckily my friend himself was the first to notice her, and his first care was to close the doors and order first care was to close the doors and order no one to go into the garden. He had no fire-arms, and was afraid to lesve the horse fire-arms, and was afraid to leave the house to procure poison while she was at large, lest she should scramble over the low wall or some one should inadvertently enter the inclosure. At last he thought of a plan which is worthy of being known in the which is worthy of being known, in the which is worthy of being known, in the event of any of my readers being unfortunate enough to need such an expedient. He procured an old box without a lid—a tea-chest would do, or any such thing—and, holding this before him, went straight tea-chest would do, or any such thing— and, holding this before him, went straight into the garden. The poor brute ran di-rectly toward him, and had she come quite and, bolding this before him, went straight into the garden. The poor brute ran directly toward him, and had she come quite close he would have turned the box overher, and so covered her with it; this he could have done easily enough, for mad dogs never dodge or twist about. But even in her frenzy her maternal instinct was too strong, and she ran back to her kennel and began suckling her puppies. As the end of the chain—which was still round and began suckling her puppies. As the end of the chain—which was still round her neck-hung out of the kennel, her master seized it and fastened it to its sta-ple, then sent for some poison, and so killed her; for she would try to eat, al though she could not drink. But here is the strangest part of the story, and to me

the strangest part of the story, and to me it seems very pathetic. All her little puppies were raving mad, too, and the foam hung in flakes about their mouths, and their poor little heads twitched just as the mother's had done. They had sucked in madness with their milk, for she had not bitten any of them. This was, in my experience, at least, a new feature in the history of hydrophobia. tory of hydrophobia.

The most dangerous characteristic of this disease is the capricious manner in which it makes its appearance. Some-times the dog will show for several days that there is something wrong with him, moping and shunning those of whom he has hitherto been fondest, while at other very wicked.

Thare iz full az menny pholks in this world who hav bin ruined bi kindness az thare iz who hav bin injured bi kruelty.

The man who iz wicked enuff tew be dreaded iz a safer man in community than the one who iz just virtewous enuff not to be suspekted.

Flattery iz the wust kind of lieing. Hypockrasy iz alwus humble.

Gravity dont prove enny thing. If a man iz really wize, he dont need it, and if he aint wize, he shouldn't hav it.

It iz jist az natral tew be born poor az it iz zew be born paked and it iz no more

Buxton saw him bite at least a dozen dogs and several human beings. In vain did his master ride after him, and shout at or solence ov wealth; there may possibly be for the insolence ov poverty.

Lazyness iz the fust law ov natur; self-preservashun iz the seckond.

Yu kant konvert sinners bi preaching that it was his duty to run every risk, and to capture him at any hazard; and the dog fortunately turning up a drive which led to some lodge-ga'e, Mr. Buxton sprang from his horse and clasped the raving mad Newfoundland dog round the neck! After a desperate struggle he dragged the animal close enough to enable him to ring the hell and the gardener opened the lodge.

pressed his opinion that it was about time | neck, and fix the other end of the chain to a tree, and then, walking to its furthest to quit work.

"Oh, no," said Mr. M., "you can plow around six or eight times more just as well as not."

a tree, and then, waiking to its furthess range, with all my force, which was nearly exhausted by his frantic struggles, I flung him away from me and sprang back. He So the hired man plowed around six or made a desperate bound after me; but finding himself foiled, he uttered the most So the hired man plowed around six or eight times, then went to the house, took care of his team, milked nine cows, ate his sup er, and found ten o'clock staring him in the face from the old timepiece.

Said the hired man to Mrs. M., "Where is Mr. M.?"

The good woman answered, "he has re
The good woman answered, "he has re-

Said the nired man of the said from the time he went mad

Some might call this heroism; but if In the General Post Office of London, similar strait, the more desirable plan

last year, 10,565,000 yards of string were used in tying up the letters for the country, and 700,000 bags were required for sending the letters off. The Pall Mail Gazette says that, while it is unpleasant to draw invidious distinctions between public departments, there can be no doubt that the quantity of red tape used in the War Office for the same period far exceeded that of the Post Office twine. similar way, and who became a famous painter.—St Louis Times. JOSH BILLINGS SAYS: "Don't work be fore breakfast. If it is necessary to toil before breakfast, eat your breakfast first." Now, if he could fix it so that we needn't stance, it nevertheless demanded very firm work after breakfast! nerves, and shows the inestimable value of A girl in Los Angeles, Cal., has a head presence of mind. Some years ago a large dog, in a state of furious madness, was dis--A new jail at Bennington, Vt., was

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON. He Reviews the Recent Speech of Mr. Groesbeck, and Defends the Amendments and the Ku-Klux and Election Bills.

Hen. O. P. Monton recently delivered a speech in Cincionati, mainly devoted to a review of a speech by H n Wm. S. Groesbeck, at Stubenville. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. Morton said: In the first place, Mr. Groesbeck gives a construction to the amendments that virtually destroys them, and I propose to show that fact. He says:

wirtually destroys them, and I propose to show that fact. He says:

"No State shall shridge the privileges of citizens; or deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; or deny to any person the equal protection of its law; or deny or abridge the right of a citizen to vote on account of race or color. There are in the Constitution other denials of power to the States, and all these denials of power to the States, and all these denials of power stand upon the same footing, and are to receive a like interpre-ation. No State shall make a treaty; no State shall coin money, or emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a legal tender, or pass any bill of at tainder, or impair the obligation of a contract, or grant any title of nobility. Suppose a State should authorize the coinage of money, or make apper money a legal tender, impair the obligation of a contract, can the Federal government march upon that State in the first instance with its armies? Not at all. Upon a case made the Supreme Court decides the case unconstitutional, and so annuls it, and its indigment can be enforced. That has been our practice under these provisions of the Constitudes, as when, for instance, a state impaired the obligation of a contract. That we consider the appropriate or necessary and proper legislation for such cases. The construction that the Federal government may break into the jurisdiction of a State, sword in hand, whenever a combination of individuals, it may be, in an insignificant township, violates these amendments, is excessive and ourageous. If such a combination should become too strong for the State, the General government may interfere to suppress it, but not until invited by the State."

The substance of this statement is that the foundation of the State and Elifacenth Amend all poisons ever known the virus is the most capricious, most unaccountable in its actions. The blood-poison, to which it is most often compared—the bite of a serpent-is really more of a contrast than a comparison; the one is so certain and regular in its effect, the other so uncertain

in time, or even in any injury resulting at all. None of the men bitten by Sir T. F. Buxton's dog ever went mad. I have known a child's arm torn and bitten to the equal protection of the laws, or that will deny suffrage on account of race or color. bone by a dog outrageously rabid, and the child did not suffer any more than it would have done from any other injury of equal extent. There have been frequent That is his first position. Now I shall show that is almost wholly unfounded. instances of where a dog has bitten a great His second position is that the remedy is number of human beings, and one has gone mad while the rest have escaped; on to be found in a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Now that will aswer in some cases that he mentions, but in other circumstances, where, for instance, a State personant stance, a State personant stance and states, and a simple declaration of the United States, and a simple declaration of the Supreme Court is all that is necessary; and when a State personant stance are stated were handed over to the civil authority. The Ku-Klux bill authority authority and when a State personant stance are stated were handed over to the civil authority. The Ku-Klux bill authority authority are stanced were handed over to the civil authority. The Ku-Klux bill authority are stanced were handed over to the civil authority. ness. The treatment of hydrophobia is just as unsettled as the disease itself. A surgeon once treated a very bad bite on his own hand, inflicted by a dog that, at any rate, was infuriated, which not only passes a law to make paper money a legal tender, the law is null and void, because is in violation of the Constitution of the nited States, and a simple declaration of the Supreme Court is all that is necessary idence as this is diminished by its being impossible to say whether hydrophobia would have set in if the wound had been But if a State passes a law authorizing the As a rule, a mad dog will not go out of its way to bite you. It is rarely so ferocious as in the second of my instances, but it pursues a straight course, snapping at every living object which it meets. A penal offense to coin money in the name against illicit distillers, where the civil

Court cannot prevent a State from coin-

So in regard to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as I shall presently show; but when he says that the remedy for the violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, in denying to any person equal protection of the laws, and the violation of the Fitteenth Amendment, by denying suffrage on account of race and color, that the only remedy is in the Supreme Court, Mr. Groesbeck overlooks a part of each one of the amendments. His a part of each one of the amendments. Has
position nullifies the concluding section of
each amendment, which declares that the
amendment shall be enforced by approproste legislation on the part of Congress.
This is a provision in each amendment.
It is not a provision belonging to any other
of the classes of the Constitution; is is a lesser degree this was common among the men; yet—and this adds to the per-plexing nature of the subject—not one of the force suffered from hydrophobia; nor, I believe, has any attendant at that most gress, in passing these amendments, ex-pressly provided that they should be enforced by sporopriate legislation by act of Congress, and that it should not be left to the Supreme Court; that it should not be of any State. Its moral influence already useful institution, the Home for Lost and left to the State for their enforcement, but that Congress was too see that they were enforced by appropriate legislation. This must be considered in connection with these provisions, and no man can read the history of the passage of the Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments through Congress without understanding that the enforcement of these arrendments was not to be left to the States, and messecially to States to which they might Starving Dogs, ever been attacked. It is really like the immunity doctors enjoy, as a rule, from contagion in fevers and other pestilences, and is altogether out of my power to explain. Finally, I will observe that I never knew the madness of a dog to be clearly traceable to a want of water. Popular opinion, I know, ascribes it al-ways to this privation; but so far as I have had an opportunity of noticing, thirst alone never causes the disease.—Harper's Weekly especially to States to which they might be obnoxious; but that Congress reserved of the United States. Every objection to the power to itself to enforce them. These it was answered, and I thought that the A Living Head on a Paralyzed Trunk. amendments must be considered in con-NEAR Glenwood, Iowa, resides James nection with the concluding section of T. Anderson, aged twenty-six. Three years ago he died from his neck downward. His head, however, is alive, and more vigorous and active than before the body, which it once governed, ceased to be vital. At the age of two, James' father died, and his mother soon married again. each, and in connection with this con-

temporareous history.

MR GROESBECK AND THE KU-KLUX BILL.

This brings me to what Mr. Groesbeck said in regard to the Ku-Klux bill. He argued that it was a gross violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the Fourteenth Amendment gave no power to Congress to enact that law. Mr. At the age of three he was tossed several times by an angry cow. Shortly after-ward, while he was eating bread and milk, Groesbeck then made a statement to which I wish to call your attention, and

ward, while he was eating bread and milk, a rattlesnake joined him, and when the two had finished his snakeship made his bow and retired. At five years old a horse ran away with him, and made for a stable, across the entrance of which was a bar. The horse reached in under the bar, and his mother seized him just in time to save his life. He grew up active and strong, and was fond of sports. He became a good gymnast.

James, at the time of the accident that left him with a dead body and a living head, was a fine, handsome young man. He weighed two hundred pounds, and there was not a superfluous ounce of flesh on his body.

One afternoon, when on a visit to an uncle at Glenwood, Iowa, he was exercising on a pole placed from one tree to another in the back yard. He had on a

there was not a superfluous ounce of flesh on his body.

One afternoon, when on a visit to an uncle at Glenwood, Iowa, he was exercising on a pole placed from one tree to another in the back yard. He had on a pair of gaiters tipped with patent leather. He swung down from the pole by his feet; the leather slipped and he fell. He struck his neck just where it joins the shoulders. He was bewildered, but perfectly conscious. His body felt as though smashed to a jelly. He experienced a horrible tingling, and when the doctor came he told him not to touch him as his body was broken to pieces. His neck was Groesbeck gives of the Ku-Klux bill, and with all deference to him. I say it is untrue in every line. [Applause.] So far from the bill contemplating no court, no process, the court and legal process run through every section of it, and this bill, from the first line to the last, provides for judicial

proceedings.

Why, the first section of the bill, my friends, provides for the punishing in the courts of the United States, and prescribes the penalty for any person who subjects any person to be dreprived of his rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States. It dis-tinctly points out the offense and describes

the penalty.

The second section provides that if two or more persons in any State or Territory shall conspire together to overthrow, put down, or destroy by force the Government of the United States, or shall levy war against the United States or shall oppose by force the Government of the United States, or by force or intimidation delay the execution of the law, with a view to deny to any c tizen due and equal protection of the law to the injury of any person, and so on, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished. Yet we are told by Mr. Groesbeck that it comtemplates no to twirl it about in a wonderful way and appeal to the courts, no judicial proceed-drive off his tormentors. This case is sufficiently in the people. I fear the distinuity without a parallel, except that of John liberties of the people. I fear the distinuity without a parallel, except that of John liberties of the people. I fear the distinuity without a parallel, except that of John liberties of the people. I fear the distinuity without a parallel, except that of John liberties of the people. Carter, of England, who was injured in a guished gentleman did not read the bill at

unable to pretect, or shall, from any cause, fall in or refuse profection of the people in such rights such facis shall be deemed a denial by such State of equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be list duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and navai force of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the Marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law." [Applause.]

Not to be held as a prisoner of war; not

Not to be held as a prisoner of war; not to be tried by court martial; not to be in-carcerated in military prisons, but at once to be delivered over to the civil officer— the Marshal of the district—to be dealt the Marshal of the district—to be dealt with according to law. Yet Mr. Groesbeck told the people that the bill did not look to acrests, but to open flagrant ways to kill and to slay. As I have before remarked, every portion of this bill looks to judicial proceedings, and the President is authorized to use the army and navy to suppress violence and insurrection. Where the State is powerless to do it, or fails, or refuses to do it, and after the parties have refuses to do it, and after the parties have been arrested, they are to be handed over

or trial. [Cheers.] Why, if there is a riot in this city, and the Mayor turns out with his posse, and if the police are not sufficient, he calls upon the militis, and they make arrests without warrants. They do not wait for that when there is a riot going on, and there is burn-ing, killing and destroying. They arrest the violators of law without warrants, and then hand them over for trial to the regu-larly constituted authorities. And that is what the President is authorized to do in ease of insurrection, violence and un-lawful combination, when the State fails, refuses, or is unable to suppress them by her own power. The President is simply authorized to do in these cases what the Governor of New York did the other day. The Governor of New York called out the militia of that city, and, without waiting for warrants or writs, they were directed to fire upon the mob, and blood flowed in

The authorizing of the President to use the army and navy as a posse comitatus is not a new thing. The President would have had that power if not named in this bill. It was first given to the President, coining of money, and the State actually coins money, how will he prevent that by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States? That is one of the old clauses of the Constitution that he refers this safeguard—two men to watch the ballot-box, one a Democrat and one a Republican; one to stand before and the State, and what the Democratic Governor did in the city of New York. But because

> this subject.
>
> I have not time to dwell upon all his argument in regard to this subject, but I want to say to you that this bill has exer cised a most beneficial influence. It is dangerous only to combinations of rebels, murderers and thieves. It may also be dangerous to Democratic politicians, who want, by the instrumentality of the Ku-Klux, to carry all the Southern Sates. ments against it all fell flat in the Senate objections to this bill were more thorough-ly and completely vanquished then were

> the objections to any project ever pro-posed in the Congress of the United States while I was there.
> I want to say that if the government ha no power to protect the people of the United States, when the States fail to do it, the government is a failure and ought to be remodeled. [Applause.] The great-est dang rs that have come to this government, in its past history, have arisen from denying its just powers. Does any one suppose that the refusal of a government to protect life and liberty is more advan-tageous to that government than the exercise of mere unconstitutional powers? The refusal of the President and Congress in the winter of 1860-61 to exercise their just constitutional powers to snuff out re-bellion, then just kindling into a flame, was almost the greatest crime of modern times, the consequences of which will not be expiated during this century. [Ap-

Now, Mr. Groesbeck has something to say about home governments and fireside governments, and he exhorts you to protect and cherish your State governments. I agree with him. I believe the preserva-tion of the State governments is essential to our political system. I would not take from them a single power that belongs to them. I agree with him in regard to the necessity of local domestic home govern-ments; and I agree with Mr. Groesbeck on another point, and that is the vital point in the whole case, and I honor him for his opinion upon it, and I want the Democratic party of the whole country to take notice of what Mr. Greesbeck has said, and that is, that the Government of the United States is not created by States; that it is not a compact of the States; that he scouts the idea of State sovereignty entirely. He says that the sovereignty does not reside in the people of a State, but resides in all the people of the United States, and I agree with him there. [Applause.] That is the most important thing Mr. Groesbeck said in his whole speech, and I want to read it now, to show you I I don't misrepresent him. He says:

I don't misrepresent him. He says:

"Our Federal government and our State governments, under the Constitution, make together one complex system. Each is limited, and neither complete enough to do all we need to have done. The Federal government is to have the charge of interests that are common to all: the State governments of interests that are special, each State taking charge of its own interests. The State shall not do the work of the Federal government; the Federal government shall not do the work of the State. Each is supreme within the limits of its powers, and the people are supreme over both. We worship neither for they are the word of our own hands, and made to serve us. We hear, on the other hand, that the States owe their life to the Federal government, sud, on the other hand, that the Federal government owes its life to the States. This is taking on high airs. In the presence of the people they are both as clay in the hands of the potter, and in the truest sense neither made the other. The people made both."

This is the great Republican doctrine—

we are one people. We are one great na-tion, and the States are but integral and subordinate parts of this great nation.
[Applause.] These States have rights just as sacred as the rights of the general goveroment, and must be observed with the same fidelity-rights secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. The same instrument that gives to the government its power, defines what shall be the power of the States. This is our

THE BAYONET BILL. Mr. Groesbeck speaks about another measure that passed last February, which the Democrats called the Bayonet Elec-tion law-a law which provides for the election of members to Congress, and reg-ulates the election of these officers. Mr.

far as possible from politics, who holds his office for life – shall appoint what is called a General Supervisor of his election district; for example, Ohio. This General Supervisor of Election is simply a ministerial officer, who has the power to provide the books, the blanks, and the forms of voting for members of Congress; that is all the power he has got. I speak in brief terms. Then this bill gives to the Judge of the Circuit Court power to danother thing. Upon the application of respectable citizens he has got the power to appoint two respectations. The power to appoint two respectations of the Young lady's criticism; and thrusting his hands into his trousers pockets, he window. He was a wretched looking the power to appoint two respectations. of respectable citizens he has got the power to appoint two respectable men, one of each party; the law provides particularly that they shall be of different parties, two men in each election precinct or ward of the city. These men are not to conduct the election; they are not judges or inspectors, but they are to be supervisors. That is, the law requires them one to stand before the ballot box, and the other to stand behind it, to see that no stuffing is done; and these men are to stay with the ballot box until the votes are counted out, to see that no fraud

wotes are counted out, to see that no fraud is committed. That is the second great feature of this bill. I suppose that every honest man would be glad of that bill. When there have been charges of election frauds, and stuffing ballot-boxes, and re-peating, and all these things that have oc State, and what the Democratic Governor did in the city of New York. But because this power is conferred upon the President the Republican party is assailed as having authorized the President to make war. He is no more authorized to make war than is the Mayor of Cincinnati authorized to make war, or the Governor of Ohio, when he may call upon the militiate enforce the laws of the State of Ohio. So much for Mr. Groesbeck's speech upon this subject.

I have not time to dwell upon all his argument in regard to this subject, but I is merely machinery to carry out these is merely machinery to carry out the law leading provisions that I have referred to. The law is not made applicable to all the country, but to cities having over 20,000 intelligence.

inhabitants.

Now, my friends, what gave rise to this law? There has been a necessity for such a measure for many years in many large cities. I think there has been such a necessity once or twice within my memory in the city of Cincinnati; but it has occasity once frequently in great Eastern coursed more frequently in great Eastern of New ing his heels in the grass, and throwing a large his heels in the grass, and throwing a curred more frequently in great Eastern cities, and especially in the city of New York, where, for many years, the elections have been a farce—[applause]—where, as was confessed by Mr. Roosevelt, the other day, a Democratic member of Congress, in his speech at Cooper Institute, the elec-tions have been carried on by stuffing the ballot-box and by fraudulent voting, where regiments of repeaters boldly, shamelessly, and undisguisedly marched from one poll to another all day long and voted at each one. The fradulent elections in the city of New York have been threatening the peace of the whols nation. The election in the State of New York on the first Tuesday in November, next year, will in-

clude the Presidential, the State, and the Congressional elections, and the way elections have been conducted there hereto-fore, the Presidential election might turn upon the fresidential election might turn upon the fradulent voting in the city of New York. The politics of New York have been controlled by the city for years. The honest people of the country have been overawed, and they have been voted down by the violence of the repeaters, and been overswed, and they have been voted down by the violence of the repeaters, and the roughs of the city of New York, and by the most shameless stuffing of ballot boxes after the election was closed. These things are notorious; no intelligent man would deny that, and they have threatened the country with revolution. For if it should happen to turn out that the election of a President might depend upon the vote of the State of New York, and the vote of the State depended upon the city, and the vote of the State depended upon the city, and the vote of the State depended upon the city, and the vote of the State depended upon the strangent of the country would not stand the thing. It could not be carried on always. [Applause.] It was, therefore, a matter of safety, and of precaution, and of solemn of these great crimes. We could not pass a law applicable to salicities as well as a same when the people contained the same period stand the same period state of New York and pass a law applicable to salicities as we must make it a general law, and therefore we made it a law applicable to salicities as the same made to save the same period state of the city be same than the world. After the knot was tited, Mrs. Ives.

That's nothing:

"Taddy came into the parlor hanging his the coll which has already been expended, the debt which the city owes according to Connolly, we have, as the entire of the Democratic of the same when the people of the said, yee ready for his fine and all said, yee ready for his fine and an excuse ready for his little mistemanors, but looking askance through the veil of curls, Taddy saw here in the curls of the period of the same ready so the fine country winto the same period state of New York with same period state of the was by these irauculent contrivances, there might come a time when the people of this country would not stand the thing. It could not be carried on always. [Applause.] It was, therefore, a matter of safety, and of precaution, and of solemn duty upon the part of Congress to pass some law that might prevent the repetition of these great crimes. We could not pass a law applicable simply to one city; we must make it a general law, and therefore we made it a law applicable to all cities having more than 20,000 inhabitants. Why is this law complained of? Libeg my distinguished friends on the other side to beware how they make themselves parties to these great election frauds by criticising too sharply the law that is intended to prevent them. [Applause] I wish every honest man would read that law for himself, and it seems to me he cannot rise from the perusal of it without being convinced that it is ear honest law intended to properusal of it without being convinced that it is an honest law, intended to pro-vide for honest elections, and that it should be honestly sustained by men of all parties. [Applause.]

THE Providence Journal alludes with scorn and ineignation to the presumption and ignorance of some Connecticut peo-ple who announced a "Rhode Island clam-bake" at a point near Hartford. This is the way they went to work: A proper bed of stone was heated and the clams put on; then by way of relish a few ears of green corn, four bluefish, and a lot of crabs were added to the pile, and the whole was covered with seaweed. There was a savdisplay the distinguished gentleman did not read the bill at all, but has taken some Democratic version of it. [Applause.]

Now I come to the third section of it, and in the protect of the people made the other. The people made bether made the other. The people made the other made the other. The people made bether made the other. The people made the other made the other made the other made the other. The people made the other made the other made the other made the other. The people made bether made the other. The people made the other made the other made the other made the other made the other. The people made bether made the other. The people made the other made the other made the other made the other. The people made the other made the other was a savent of the people they are but as the people made both."

See 3. That in all cases where insurrection, the great central idea of the Republican doctrine—the great central idea of th

Youths' Department. THAT PHELAN BOY.

Taddy was a naughty boy that day. Not even grandma could make an excuse for him, though she dropped a great many stitches in the bright little stocking she was knitting, and was seen to wipe her spectacles over and over again, and all be-cause she felt so badly about her naughty

Well, perhaps I had better tell you the

whole story.
Mrs. Ives, that was Taddy's mother's name, sat sewing in the parlor, and it was such a fine day that the window was thrown open to let in the sweet breath of slection of members to Congress, and regulates the election of these officers. Mr. Groesbeck argued that at great length, and insisted that it was a violation of the Constitution, and a great outrage.

It has been called the Bayonet bill. Why? It does not provide in any section of the bill for the use of the army and navy by the President. The President has got that power in regard to this bill just as in regard to every law enacted by Congress; but there is nothing said about it in this bill. Now the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to make regulations for the election of members to Congress. That is in the Constitution. There is no doubt about that power at all. No intelligent lawyer or man of any party will deny it for one moment. Now, what are the three leading features of this bill? The first is, that the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States—a man who is removed as far as possible from politics, who holds his office for life—shall appoint what is called a General Supervisor of his election dissipation of the substitution. The first is, that the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States—a man who is removed as far as possible from politics, who holds his office for life—shall appoint what is called a General Supervisor of his election dissipation.

Supervisor of his election of the gull hard the way that the week that grew by the front the English violets that grew by the front the English violets that grew by the front the English violets that grew by the front election of the English violets that grew by the front the English violets that grew by the front end the English violets that grew by the front end the English violets that grew by the front end the English violets that grew by the front end the English violets that grew by the front end the English violets that grew by the front end the English violets that grew by the front end the English violets that grew by the front end the English violets that grew by the front end the English violets that grew b

Jimmy, after the salutations.
"Buns," said Taddy, "with currants in

frauds, and stuffing ballot-boxes, and repeating, and all these things that have occurred in our large cities for years, it seems to me that every honest man of any party ought to be in favor of a law that provides this segment, two men to watch the ballot below the second of the s

"Then go'an ask your mother, way as I

do."

"She's off a washing, and there ain't nothing in the cupboard, 'cause I looked," and Jimmy sat down on the grass. "Just le'me have one bite, Taddy."

"No, I shall not! My mother don't 'low me to give buns to Paddies!"

"Theodore Ives, you naughty boy, come into the house this minute!" cried Rose, putting her head out of the window.

head that knocked off his old straw hat.

"Taddy, I want you!"

It was Mrs. Ives that spoke this time, sorrowfully enough you may be sure, and the little boy, hastily swallowing the last remaining bit of his last bun, got up re-"What'll she do to ye?" asked Jimmy

under his breath.

Taddy shook his head.

"Is it because you boxed my ears d'ye s'pose?"
"Yes, and I guess—I guess she heard
me say pixon and Paddy?"
"That's nothing."

"That Phelan boy won't go for his dinner, mother; he says he wants to come in and speak to you."

Before the words were out of her mouth, Jimmy Phelan had pushed past Rose, and thrust his uncombed red head in at the parlor door.

throughout the war, while the national finances were under Republican management, the maximum of the national debt per capita was only \$65!

There is this additional beauty in the comparison; that while the Republicans have been and are reducing the national debt the reducing the national debt per capital was only \$65!

"If you plaze, mum," he stuttered, "if

"If you plaze, mum, I'd wish that ye wouldn't tie up his mouth with a han'kerchy; he didn't mean no harm, Taddy didn't, and I'd just'slieve he'd call me Pad-

boy, she found him sitting up in his bed, as penitent and disconsolate a speck of hu-

as penitent and disconsolate a speck of humanity as you ever saw.

"I've been a thinking, mother," he said, with a pitiful sob, as she sat down beside him, "I've been a thinking."

"Of what, my child?"

"Why, 'posin' it that Phelan boy was your boy, an' I was Mike's boy, how I'd like it if he doubled up his fist to me, and—." Here was another sob.

"And what, Taddy?"

"And I've been a thinking what if your boy wouldn't gi' me just one little speck

boy wouldn't gi' me just one little speck of buns with turrents in 'em, and said they was pizen, when they was smacking good, and called me Pad—Pad—Paddy, I don't believe I'd ask you to take off the pot han-kist off his mouth, not if he had it on transly weeks."

t on twenty weeks! Then you are sorry that you were so unkind to Jimmy ?"
"Yes, I am-honest and true!" and the due eyes looked straight up into Mamma's

"And what about the wrong stories, Taddy?"
"I told God all 'bout that, 'fore you came up stairs; we've got it all settled, an'
I'm goin' to give Jimmy Phe'an my centpiece to buy somefin that's lots better'n
buns—TORPEDOES!" and Taddy
ducked his head under the sheets with the

biggest sob you ever heard.
So that was the way be made friends with Jimmy Phelan, and even sister Rose thought it good and sufficient proof of re-pentance, for it was the same as if Taddy had given up all claim to Fourth of July -Christian Union.

"But how do you pay for such a long stage ride?"
"I don't pay; I shine—I shines his boots," pointing to the driver.
"So you have an occupation besides

peddling worms?"
"Yes, that is the way I get my living. I have fifteen dollars already laid up, and it's only the beginning of the season." "You're a smart boy," said the man:

"but is this all you are ever going to do?"
"No, indeed. I go to school over in
Verment during the winter—pay two dollars a week for board."

So you have no home, then?" " No father ?"

"No mother?"

"No; nobody. I make my own way, and one of these days I am going to col-"Yes, to one of the best in the coun-

Any boy with such a spirit can get an education. He is not ashamed of poverty, nor is he afraid to work. Some boys "Gi' me a bite?"

Taddy shook his curly head. "I tan't. living. They would rather starve or

Comparisons are Odious.

State, and what the Democratic Governor did in the city of New York. But because this power is conferred upon the President the Republican party is assailed as "Why don't they make you sick it they replace it in New York city have aroused the attention of both Democrats and Republicans to a pitch unsurpassed in interest by the events of any past political epoch, and as Democrats are especially go off where you blosg!"

"I want something to eat," said Jimmy.

"I want something to eat," said Jimmy.

"I want something to eat," said Jimmy. cially given to the folly of fleeing from the disgrace of Tammany to solace them-selves in denunciation of Grant and his minions, there is an obvious propriety in comparing the minions' financial manipu-lations with those of their Democratic

rivals. A compilation has been made of the A compilation has been made of the financial affairs of New York city for the two years and a half during which the Democrats have had sole power over the New York treasury. The greater part of these figures we have already published, but our Democratic readers will be grateful to us for reproducing them. They are not taken from slanderous statements of unwincipled Republicans, but from the unprincipled Republicans, but from the official reports of the heroic Richard B.

Showing an increase during Hall's Mayoralty (two years and a half) of \$63,028,-427.71. We do not remark here that Robert B. Roosevelt, a New York Democrat, declares that \$200,000,000 would be a more correct statement of the city debt than \$77,000,000, as admitted by Connolly; we adhere to Connolly's own figures.

During the years 1869 and 1870 the Democratic government of New York city raised by taxation, \$44,878,664.05, and received into the city and county treasury

raised by taxation, \$44,516,002.05, and received into the city and county treasury from other sources \$18,811,728.44, making, with the amount raised by general tax, \$63,690,392.49. Adding to this, every dollar of which has already been expended,

ner, mother: he says he wants to come in and speak to you."

Before the words were out of her mouth, Jimmy Phelan had pushed past Rose, and thrust his uncombed red head in at the parlor door.

It was a grand room compared with the old, smoky kitchen where the tribe of Phelan cooked, ate and slept. Jimmy had seldom seen a grander, but that was nothing so long as poor Taddy sat sobbing in a corner of it.

"If you plaze, mum." he stuttered, "if should be sent to the penitentiaries of the various States which they represent; and the Democratic party should be put in charge of the national finances.—Chicago